

also appear the correspondence, for it is understood to-day that the State Department has given its consent to the publication of the messages that passed between the representatives of the contracting powers.

The most recent treaty previously made by the government bearing upon the extradition of criminals was that made with Belgium in 1882, and that contains a clause that is said by Senators to be almost identical with the political clause of the treaty under discussion. Political clauses are not at all rare in treaties made by the United States, for from early days the right of asylum has been protected in all conventions that have been negotiated. In many cases the language is exactly the same, while in others there is a different way of expressing the intention of this government, but it is expressly stipulated that extradition will not be granted for offenses of a political nature in the treaties with Austria, Belgium, San Domingo, Ecuador, France, Italy, Haiti, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, the Orange Free State, Spain, Sweden and Norway and the Swiss Confederation. Some of these treaties were made many years ago, and although amended and altered, the "political clause" still remains.

During the debate on one of the treaties it was brought forcibly to the attention of the Senate by one of the leading constitutional lawyers of the South that this country had at one time asked for and secured the extradition of a man charged with what might have been under such a treaty called a political offense. He referred to the arrest of John H. Surratt, who was implicated in the conspiracy which resulted in the assassination of Lincoln. Surratt fled to Egypt and joined the army of the Khedive, thence to Rome, where he became one of the papal zouaves. He was recognized by a citizen of Baltimore, who notified this government of his whereabouts. Upon application to the pope, who then enjoyed the temporary power in Italy, Surratt was sent to this country and tried.

A prominent Republican Senator, who was pronounced in his opinion to be the ratification of this treaty, makes the statement that the new treaty, not only with Russia, but with France, bears the semblance of a deliberate effort to bolster up, or at least strengthen the cause of the United States in certain delicate diplomatic negotiations now in progress. In other words, "said he, we purchased our present Behring sea seal fisheries from Russia, a party to one of these treaties. Our differences with England are about to be settled by the high court of arbitration at the capital of the Nation, which is a party to the other treaty, and has also named one of the arbitrators. It looks very much to me like a deliberate attempt to bolster up the rights of human liberty and return human beings into what is worse than slavery, in order that we may protect a few seals."

SENATORS SLIPPING AWAY.

Barely a Quorum at the Capital Now—The Main Question Under Debate.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Senators Voorhees and Turpie hope to get away from Washington office seekers within a fortnight or three weeks. It is believed that the extra session of the Senate will adjourn sine die about a week from next Monday, April 10. There will be five or six more days of the debate upon the question of seating the appointed Senators from Montana, Wyoming and Washington, and then a vote is expected to give all of them their seats. The debate, however, is being conducted upon nonpartisan lines, and the intention is to determine an important question of doubt, that is whether a senatorial term shall end on March 3, irrespective of action or nonaction upon the part of the Legislature in electing a successor to the Senator serving and the Governor can, on that day, appoint a successor in the absence of an election, irrespective of the fact that the Legislature has not adjourned and may elect a Senator the day following the appointment of one. In other words, it is the purpose to determine whether there is any connection between the appointive power of the Governor and the elective power of the Legislature, and whether the one must have any respect for the other.

It is believed also that the resolution to elect a Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms and Chaplain of the Senate will, after a little brush upon the part of the Democrats, go over till the Senate comes together next fall or winter. The program is to refer the resolutions proposing an investigation into the characters of Senators Roach (Dem.) of North Dakota, and Power (Rep.) of Montana, to the Senate, to be held in the morning, and then to take up the resolutions for consideration, with the understanding that they will not be reported. When these resolutions have been taken up, the Senate will be ready to finally adjourn. A quorum cannot be kept here over a week or ten days longer. A call of the Senate today revealed that for twenty Senators in the city. Many of them are paired and if a party question had been up for a vote there would not have been a quorum. This appears that the Senate can transact its business at the extra session, and that it can be blocked at any moment. The Indiana Senators will get away as soon as possible after adjournment.

To-day's session was devoted almost wholly to the debate on the question of the commission of the Senators appointed by the Governor. Mr. Mitchell, member of the committee on privileges and elections, spoke for nearly three hours in opposition to the majority report of the committee, which favors admission, and in defense of the minority report, which denies the right of State Governors to appoint Senators under such circumstances. Mr. Mitchell confessed that the die was cast and that the majority report would be adopted.

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Miss Nebeker, daughter of Treasurer Nebeker, left for Chicago to-day to make an extended visit to her aunt. She will not return to Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Nebeker hope to get back into Indiana within a few weeks, but as a count of all the cash in the treasury will be necessary after a Treasurer has been appointed and before Mr. Nebeker's bondsmen will be released, and no one for the office is yet in sight, the chance for his getting away are not bright.

Charles S. King, of Indiana, is at the National. J. E. Gilbert, of Indianapolis, is at the Redwood. E. W. Beck, of Connersville, is at the Hamilton. J. M. Hoskins, of Evansville, is at the State. The enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act causes the treasury officials much trouble, as the consular officers insist to be a very difficult person. He is now engaged in turning himself into a merchant from a laborer. To such an extent is this the case that Assistant Secretary Spaulding has written a letter to collectors on the Pacific coast to stop the fraud. Minister Eaton to-day called the Department of State that the President of Chili had appointed Onimio Gano envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States.

The cablegrams announce cholera in Austria and Prussia do not create any alarm in official circles here.

Robbed by a Wily Negress.

Chicago, March 30.—J. H. Dickerson, a stock man of Burrus, Ky., who robbed of \$100 in cash and \$5,000 in checks in a highway at No. 436 Plymouth place, by a colored woman, last night. She was arrested. The checks she had destroyed, but 1,029 of the money was found on her person. Mr. Dickerson was on his way to the depot, when the woman approached him, and grabbing his hat, threw it into a hallway. Mr. Dickerson followed and snatched for the hat and only on reaching the depot found that he had been robbed.

Full of trouble.

The ordinary pill. Trouble when you take it, and trouble when you've got it down. Plenty of unpleasantness, but mighty little good.

With Doctor

Pellet's Pleasant trouble. They're made to please. They're the original Little Liver Pills, tiny, sugar-coated anti-bilious granules, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, the smallest, easiest best to take. They cleanse and regulate the whole system, in a natural and easy way—mildly and gently, but thoroughly and effectively. One little Pellet for a laxative—three for a cathartic. They cure Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are prevented, relieved and cured.

They're the cheapest pill you can buy, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

You pay only for the value received.

Can you ask more?

CARNOT'S CABINET RESIGNS

The French Deputies Finally Succeed in Overthrowing the Ministry.

An Amendment to the Budget that Put New Lurens on the Liqueur Trade Retained Against the Wishes of the Government.

The Obnoxious Measure Adopted by a Majority of Five Against the Cabinet.

Belief Current that the Action of M. Ribot in Consenting to the Arrest of Briber Arton Had Something to Do with the Upheaval.

THE MINISTRY RESIGNS.

Carnot's Cabinet Quits Office on Being Defeated in the Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, March 30.—The Ministry has resigned. The Chamber of Deputies to-day, by a vote of 247 to 242, decided to retain the liquor-law-amendment bill as part of the budget, although the government expressed itself as firmly opposed to the amendment, which increases the burdens of the liquor trade. Upon the vote of the Chamber being announced Premier Ribot adjourned the session until 9 this evening in order to give him and his fellow-ministers time to consider their position and whether they should regard the vote of the Chamber as a sign of want of confidence in the Ministry.

After a lengthy consultation in a committee room the Ministers proceeded to the Elysee and tendered their resignations to President Carnot. The President had a long interview with the members of the Cabinet and urged them to reconsider their determination. His arguments were in vain, however, and the Ministers insisted that their resignations must be accepted.

At 9:15 o'clock this evening the Deputies reassembled. All the outward signs of a Cabinet crisis were apparent in the crowded galleries and among the animated groups on the floor of the chamber. When M. Casimir-Perrier took the chair all the ministerial places were vacant, but a moment later M. Tirard, Minister of Finance, entered alone. He announced in a few words that the Cabinet had resigned, but had been charged by President Carnot to carry out the affairs of state for a short period. He would, therefore, ask the Chamber for a vote on account to cover the next two months. The Chamber referred his request to the budget committee, and then took a recess.

During the recess the Deputies remained in the corridors and lobbies, and eagerly discussed the situation. It was generally held that an almost undivided sentiment prevailed against fettering the Chamber's liberty of action by granting M. Tirard's request. At 10 o'clock the hour set for reassembling, not a chair in the whole House was vacant. The visitors' galleries were crowded to standing room, and hundreds who could not get an admission were waiting at the entrances to get the earliest possible news of the proceedings. The disorder which the President had been unable to quiet was hushed the moment M. Tirard stepped to the tribune to announce the decision of the budget committee. In a few words he stated that the committee felt it to be inexpedient to grant the request made by M. Tirard for two months' supplies, but would recommend a vote covering one month from the present time. Shows of approval greeted the statement. The brief discussion which followed was one-sided, as the difference of opinion in the Chamber practically concerned only one question: whether supplies should be voted for one month or at all. Eventually the report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 504 to 5, and the Chamber adjourned until Tuesday.

The immediate cause of the crisis was a division of opinion between Senators and Deputies as to the respective powers of the two chambers in matters of national legislation. The liquor amendment bill originally passed the budget and was sent to the Deputies. The Senators, however, decided that the bill ought to be separated from the budget, and were supported in this decision by the government. The Chamber was unable to pass the bill, and the Senate, on its side, passed the bill. The result was a deadlock, and the Chamber, after several attempts were made to form a new Ministry, but they were unsuccessful, decided to resign. The Chamber of Deputies, on its side, passed the bill, and the Senate, on its side, passed the bill. The result was a deadlock, and the Chamber, after several attempts were made to form a new Ministry, but they were unsuccessful, decided to resign.

Among certain of the political groups, there are not lacking those who charge that the downfall of the government was due to the decision to retain the liquor amendment, as to apprehended complications growing out of the acceptance by M. Ribot of the offer M. Andrieux, ex-director of police, to place Arton, the Panama go-between, under arrest within a week if the government would give him authority to do so. It is openly charged in some quarters that the government was afraid that Andrieux would fulfill his promise, and that the revelations Arton would be compelled to make, once he was in custody, would prove fatal to the ministry.

FRAUD IN SOUTHERN BANKS.

Embezzlements at Nashville and Atlanta—One Cashier Under Arrest.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Controller Hepburn said this afternoon that he would appoint a receiver for the Commercial National Bank, of Nashville, Tenn. The failure that at first seemed small has since grown to larger proportions, and will exceed in all \$500,000. It is not felt here that any other national bank in Nashville will be affected. As a result of an examination of the books of the bank, Frank Porterfield, cashier of the bank, at the instance of the government, has been arrested for embezzlement, and it is intimated that other acts of higher officials may follow.

Henry W. Jackson, the special United States district attorney, of Atlanta, Ga., connected with the prosecutions growing out of the Gate City National Bank failure, the order for the suspension of which was made by Attorney-General Olney yesterday, arrived here to-day. Mr. Jackson had an interview with Mr. Olney this afternoon, at which Attorney-General Olney and Secretary Carlisle held a conference on the subject. Mr. Olney said the matter was still held up, as Mr. Jackson would be here for several days engaged in cases before the Supreme Court, he would not take any further action until Mr. Jackson returned to Georgia. In the meantime both Secretary Carlisle and Attorney-General Olney will endeavor to obtain all the light possible on the matter, so as to render the final decision.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Cholera Makes Its Appearance in St. Petersburg and is Spreading in the Provinces.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—Cholera has made its appearance again in this city and it is known that fatal cases are of daily occurrence, although the authorities have not resumed their policy of last year of making a regular daily announcement of the new cases and deaths. At present the authorities are anxious to keep the public in ignorance of the disease. Very disquieting rumors have been received from the interior of Russia, that the Minister of the Interior is taking action which indicates that the government must possess special information of the gravest character. The Minister is reported to be reopening of the medico-sanitary stations in the Volga provinces, where the cholera carried off many thousands last year, and special measures with a view to its spread will be taken in the river, stopping along the Volga to pick up any cholera patients or any dead from cholera-stricken vessels plying on the stream. The government is also causing to be formed sanitary commissions, which will look after the health of the people at the points to be reached through the railway system of Russia.

Brazil and Paraguay May Go to War.

VALPARAISO, March 30.—A conflict between Brazil and Paraguay seems now to be inevitable. A dispatch from Asuncion says the Brazilian monitor Alagoas has arrived at that city, and that she may begin a bombardment at any moment.

From Rio Grande do Sul the report of the killing of Colonel Malta, whose troops butchered one hundred revolutionists several days ago, is denied. General Telles, who has command of eight hundred men sent from Rio Janeiro by the national government, is reported to have invaded Uruguay to punish the citizens for aiding the revolutionists. His troops are said to have committed many outrages upon the citizens of Uruguay.

Gladstone Gets a Big Majority.

LONDON, March 30.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Gladstone made a motion that after Easter the government business will have precedence. Mr. Balfour, leader of the Unionists, said that the motion was calculated to deprive private members of their rights and would be resisted by the opposition. It was unprecedented for the government to claim so early in the session the whole time of the House and there was nothing so extraordinary in the proposal as to warrant such a proceeding. The government moved the closure and Mr. Gladstone's motion was adopted—163 to 75.

Jumped Out of Her Coffin.

DURANGO, Mexico, March 30.—The lower classes of this city are greatly stirred up over a remarkable occurrence which took place last night. Miss Juana Juarez died after a brief illness. She was placed in a rude box in lieu of a coffin, and her surviving relatives proceeded to hold a lively wake over the apparently lifeless body. In the midst of the ceremony Juana opened her eyes, and, seeing the candle around her, jumped from her coffin and asked what was the meaning of it all. The attendants fled in fright, thinking the resuscitation was the work of the devil. A priest was speedily summoned, and succeeded in allaying the fears of the relatives.

Arrested and Shot His Opponents.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 30.—Dispatches from San Jose de Costa Rica report that the country is in an uproar over President Rodriguez committing most arbitrary acts against all Liberals, of whom many have been arrested and shot in the interior of the country, where they were imprisoned waiting trial. A revolution is in the air, and the people are determined to overthrow the President. It is not believed the people would resist.

San Domingo's President Robs a Bank.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The steamer Saginaw brings news that the President of San Domingo, on March 14, visited the French bank at San Domingo city, broke into the safe and took \$62,000 in cash. He attempted to leave for Monte Cristi, but was prevented by two French men-of-war, who demanded reparation and indemnity for the loss of the money. The steamer Saginaw was in port at the time.

Cable News.

The French Chamber of Deputies has voted an annual pension of 6,000 francs to the widow of the late President of the Republic.

The Vienna News. Frele Presse states that last year the Irish bishops, in the presence of their American colleagues, asked the Pope Frankly why he did not condemn the temporal power, and give up the tithe of his captivity, and Leo replied evasively: "It would not be becoming for me to do so."

JULIUS C. WALK.

guardian of the minor heirs of the Bower estate and in his administration of affairs the alleged crimes are said to have been committed. Among the belongings of the estate was a farm, appraised at \$1,800, which McMurry got permission from the court to sell. He disposed of the land at \$2,200. But in his report filed with the county clerk he gave the consideration as \$1,800. This discrepancy was discovered two or three weeks ago and McMurry was ordered to appear before the court. While admitting that he had received \$400 more than he had reported, he disclaimed any intent of wrong doing, saying that he was of the impression that all he was required to show in his report was the amount of a purchase, and that he had not ready and willing to turn the money over to his wards at any time. This explanation was accepted for the time by the court, who at once set the sale aside and dismissed the guardian. It has since developed that McMurry had sold real estate in Boone county, his report again showing a loss to a party of \$400. The law now requires that McMurry should be held in each case, and furnished by his father.

Arguing the "Blackboard" Case.

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What Ex-Congressman Lowery Wants.

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WASHINGTON, March 30.—Ex-Congressman Robert M. Lowery, of Fort Wayne, who arrived here ten days ago, and said he was "just passing through Washington on his way home," and was "going to Brooklyn and Boston," is here yet. It is said that the Judge is getting in his best fettle and an appointment on the bench in one of the Territories.

General Macanley's Successor Named.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Secretary Carlisle to-day appointed Herman Kretz, of Pennsylvania, appointment clerk of the Treasury Department, vice General Macanley resigned. Mr. Kretz was chief of the mail division of the treasury department under Secretary Manning's administration. He will assume charge April 1.

Romeo L. Dwyer Given a Place.

SPECIAL TO THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Romeo L. Dwyer, the ex-lieutenant of the Indiana militia, was to-day appointed chief of the Eastern division of the Pension Office, to succeed Captain Whitely, of Crawfordsville, removed. Dwyer was recommended by Representative Hays.

A Place Hoosiers Have Not Applied For.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Three more applications have been filed in the Department of Agriculture for the assistant secretaryship. They are: J. A. Meyers, of West Virginia; ex-Governor Glick, of Kansas; and J. H. Beaman, of Mississippi.

James G. Blaine, the son of Mrs. Emma Blaine, under the care of Dr. Peppert of Philadelphia. The boy is growing so fast that his mother thinks there is something unusual in his development.

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